

THE CLIMATE OF UTAH.

One of the Most Enjoyable in the World.

Sunny Skies, Absence of Excessive Precipitation and an Entire Lack of the Blizzard Noticeable.

The climate of Utah is a theme on which volumes have already been written, and it has not yet been worn threadbare. There are those who claim that it is "the ideal," and they do not have very much trouble in substantiating their assertions.

George N. Salisbury, director of the weather bureau, says:

Climate may be properly considered as those features of the weather which affect organic life, more particularly human life. This effect is more decided in certain regions than others, according to situation. The situation of Utah in this respect is fortunate.

Extreme variability in a climate makes it extremely unpleasant, or perhaps nearly unendurable, though mankind can accustom itself to endure almost anything. While from the mountainous nature of its surface Utah has many degrees and variations of climate, that of the habitable portion is uniform enough to be very endurable.

Climate depends upon topography, as well as upon latitude, distance from the sea and proximity to the track of storms. Utah's climate, which is both arid and agreeable, depends, aside from its latitude, for the most part upon the modifying influence of its topography upon the atmospheric movements that have come from the direction of the Pacific coast. The sunny skies, the absence of excessive precipitation and the lack of the howling "blizzard" are all accounted for by the above statement, and it once thoroughly fixed in the mind we can readily find a reason why the climate of Utah is arid, and later on, why it is agreeable also.

Its geographical position is such that for a large portion of the year the great atmospheric storms are sweeping so far to the northward and eastward that they have little or no effect in producing precipitation. During the remainder of the year, corresponding to the "wet" season of the Pacific coast states, the general storm track is a line we follow, and some even pass directly over us, but the high mountain ranges far to the westward have precipitated most of the storms' moisture, leaving us but gentle showers in the valleys, while the mountain tops collect their caps of snow, which furnish the certain water supply for the following season. So, though we have a "wet" season, it is not very wet, for the precipitation in the inhabited districts of the territory only ranges from five to twenty inches annually. At Salt Lake city, which will give a general idea of the precipitation in the Salt Lake valley, it is sixteen and a half inches annually. It is greatest along the Wasatch chain and over the plateau in the central and southern part. Here observations have been few, and statistics are meagre. Observations under the direction of the government have recently been begun, which will eventually secure this knowledge.

We have seen that the climate is essentially arid. And located in the middle of the temperate zone, its valleys and plateaus from four thousand to nine thousand feet in altitude, and protected by high mountain ranges, Utah naturally has mild and salubrious weather.

The general absence of storms gives clear skies and a dry atmosphere, while the tonic effect of a high altitude is well known. Solar and terrestrial radiation both play a very prominent part in making up Utah weather. On account of the general absence of storm clouds, sunshine during the day goes on uninterrupted; for the same reason, as soon as the sun gets low, radiation from the earth goes on at a rapid rate and the temperature falls decidedly until morning, giving a considerable diurnal range. The feature is a very pleasant one in the hot season, for bed clothing is never oppressive, and the nights are perfect for sleeping.

As regards temperature, we may notice three distinct regions in Utah: First, the valleys on the eastern side of the Great Salt Lake, with a mean annual temperature of 50 degrees to slightly above; second, the great plateau region, with an annual mean below 50 degrees; and third, the extreme southwest portion of the territory, with an annual mean from 50 to 60 degrees.

As George, in the latter region, the summer temperature sometimes rises as high as 110 degrees in the hottest day; on very few winter days does the temperature fall below the freezing point, and never below zero; 35 degrees is the lowest minimum in the last three years. It occurred in January, 1890. The winters there are most delightful, and well adapted to persons in delicate health.

The normal temperature of the greater part of Utah is about the same as that of Pennsylvania and New York. At Salt Lake city the January normal is 28 degrees, that of the coldest day in the month being 24 degrees. The February normal is 33 degrees, and of the coldest day 30 degrees. The normal for July is 76 degrees, and for the hottest day 78 degrees; for August, 75 degrees; for the hottest day, 79 degrees.

In only seven years since 1874 has the temperature reached as high as 100 degrees on the hottest days. The highest record is 102 degrees, on July 30, 1880.

The percentage of rainy days or the probability of rain is greatest in January and February, being 25 per cent., and the least in June and September, being 10 and 9 per cent., respectively. In 1890, at Salt Lake city, there were only sixty-seven days on which rain fell. April has the greatest average precipitation, being 2.36 inches at Salt Lake, and July, the least, 0.51 inches.

For the most part the sky is free from clouds, as may be judged from the following: In April, the cloudiest month, the percentage of cloudiness is 40; in June, the sunniest month, the percentage is only 20. The corresponding cloudiness in New York for the cloudiest month is 71 per cent.; for the least cloudy, 47 per cent.

The first frost of the season usually occurs in September or October. It has occurred as early as Aug. 30, and as late as Nov. 5, at Salt Lake City. The last frost in spring has been as early as March 5, and as late as May 18.

It is often said that our winters at Salt Lake City are "but six weeks long." This is true, or untrue, according to one's views of what constitutes "winter." If we mean extremely cold, unpleasant weather, with an abundance of ice and snow, Utah, has, in the inhabited valleys, little winter, indeed. But weather which cannot be called summer, nor spring, nor fall (and "very" is a word that is not in the dictionary), and while there are many open spots, it lasts until the middle of March.

Though snow in considerable quantities falls, it does not remain on the ground long, and the cold of the winter days is not penetrating, on account of the dryness of the air and the absence of strong winds. In the valleys the wind seldom blows for any considerable time with a greater velocity than twenty miles an hour; the average velocity is very much less.

At the meeting of the grand lodge of Utah in 1891 Charles W. Bennett introduced a resolution to the effect that under certain conditions all the books of a miscellaneous character should be transferred to a library association to be organized by citizens of Salt Lake. The motion prevailed.

The Pioneer Library association organized March 1, 1891, by electing the following trustees: Charles W. Bennett, John S. Scott, William G. VanHorne, Christopher Diehl, A. M. Grant, Charles B. Jack, William F. James, Robert Harkness, Lewis S. Hills, John W. Donnellan, Fred Simon, C. E. Allen, H. C. Lett. At the election of officers the following gentlemen were chosen: Charles W. Bennett, president; Fred Simon, vice-president; John S. Scott, treasurer, and Christopher Diehl, secretary. The association incorporated March 10, 1891. March 31 the doors of the Masonic library were closed and its 8,000 books transferred to the Pioneer Library association in the large hall of the chamber of commerce on West Second South street. Owing to the large amount of work connected with the re-arrangement,

the doors of the library were thrown open to the general public and the advantage of the reading room offered free to all. Under the management of the grand lodge and its financial support, and that of the five Masonic lodges in Salt Lake city, the library soon became known as one of the very best institutions in this inter-mountain region. Every year several hundred new books were added, so that in 1890 it had 8,000 on its shelves. The selection of new books had always been made with excellent discrimination. On the library shelves could be found the works of almost every popular standard European and American author, in full or in part, in every department of literature. Of more especial interest to dwellers in Utah (Mormon) literature from the first revelation to the present day. In this department the writings of both sides were represented, and it was so complete that many scholars from near and afar who examined its contents expressed the opinion that it was the best collection of books on this particular subject in the wide world.

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THE MASONIC LIBRARY.

An Institution of Which all Utah Should be Proud.

In 1877 the Grand Lodge of Masons in Utah determined to establish a public library in Salt Lake city. The prospect was not the most encouraging. The Ladies' Library association, composed of twelve ladies, had been organized several years before, but for lack of encouragement, the association had been obliged to close its doors and stow away its thousand volumes.

When, therefore, the determination of the grand lodge became known, 900 of these volumes were transferred to the Masonic library. Besides this a committee consisting of Messrs. Charles W. Bennett, Frank Tilford and Colonel Samuel Kahn, had been appointed by the grand lodge to solicit subscriptions for the library. The committee succeeded in raising in about a month \$2,200. Part of this amount was used to fix up a room on the second floor of the Masonic building for library purposes, and with the balance new books were purchased.

On the first day of September, 1877, the doors of the library were thrown open to the general public and the advantage of the reading room offered free to all. Under the management of the grand lodge and its financial support, and that of the five Masonic lodges in Salt Lake city, the library soon became known as one of the very best institutions in this inter-mountain region. Every year several hundred new books were added, so that in 1890 it had 8,000 on its shelves. The selection of new books had always been made with excellent discrimination. On the library shelves could be found the works of almost every popular standard European and American author, in full or in part, in every department of literature. Of more especial interest to dwellers in Utah (Mormon) literature from the first revelation to the present day. In this department the writings of both sides were represented, and it was so complete that many scholars from near and afar who examined its contents expressed the opinion that it was the best collection of books on this particular subject in the wide world.

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labeling and shelving of the books the Pioneer library did not open until August. The books are the same as in the Masonic library, no new additions having been made.

By the generosity of the Salt Lake city council, which has appropriated a given sum annually, the doors are now kept open during a goodly portion of the day and night.

It is one of the educational institutions of the city, and is well patronized by all.

OUR STREET RAILWAYS.

The Best Systems of the World Are Operated in Salt Lake.

Salt Lake has the best electric railway systems of any city of the same population in the United States.

The Salt Lake city railroad operates over forty miles of road, which is fully equipped with the most modern cars, and it has made very extensive improvements in its power house and other machinery during the year. The company has built several miles of road in 1892, among the most important of which are the Center street line and the extension of the Twenty-first ward branch. On an average, thirty-five cars are run daily, and strangers from eastern cities are very complimentary in their remarks concerning the good service afforded by this company. Over 250 men are kept steadily employed by this company in its various departments.

The Rapid Transit has also made good progress during the year, its extensions bringing outside properties within easy distance of the center of the city.

The West Side Rapid Transit company also operates a line, which gives good service to the various additions on the west side of the river, and which, if the statements of those most closely connected are to be relied upon, will be extended to the lake before the World's fair is open.

Salt Lake's electric railroads represent an outlay of not less than \$1,750,000, and each day sees an extension of the lines and iron.

They have done a great deal for Salt Lake.

CUNNINGTON & CO.

This old pioneer concern, situated in the commodious premises underneath the Hooper building, 21 East First South street, is practically only on a much larger scale what we would always find

in any large mining center, for in this concern you can find everything that is necessary in mining supplies. We can venture to say that no place of business of its kind can come so near bed rock in its prices as we can within the walls of this concern. To the man looking for a miner's outfit, either a capitalist or to the party who may be grubstaked, it were impossible to find a house whose character for fair and honest dealing, not discriminating as some are apt to do because of the amount of money expended, but meeting all on that liberal basis which has made them known throughout every mining camp within thousands of miles of this city. They have in connection with their mining supplies a full line of builders' hardware, in fact almost anything that may be required from the busy housewife's materials to cook with to the necessary articles used in preparing a meal, for they carry also a full line of groceries. The company has for its president Mr. John Therman, J. H. Woodman, secretary, and Samuel H. Hill, manager. Their business is yearly increasing, and while they are modest enough not to wish to make any particular claim in this regard their position amongst the leading merchants in Salt Lake today remains unquestioned.

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GEO. A. LOWE.

Harvesting and Haying Machinery

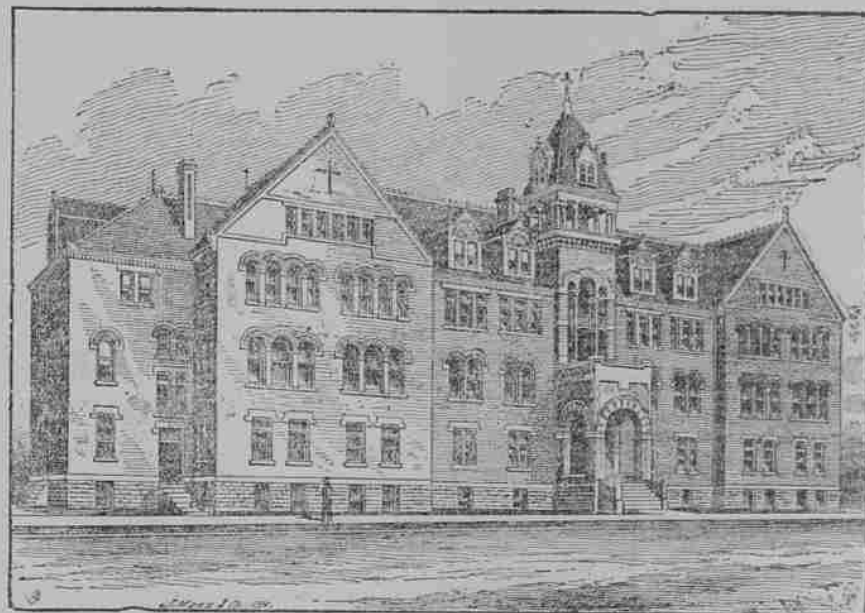
Cutters, Sleighs, Bob sleds and Runner Attachments

BUGGIES, Wagons, CARRIAGES, Buckboards, Carts.

LOGAN, Steam Engines, Saw Mills.

AND SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

The Sacred Heart Academy.



The Sacred Heart academy, as conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross is an educational institution widely known throughout the entire west. The elegant and commodious structure as shown in the accompanying cut is located on Twenty-fifth street, between Quincey and Jackson avenues, in the center of a five and one-half acre tract of ground. The main building is 18x72 feet with wings 25x10 feet, making the extreme length 230 feet and 72 feet in depth. It is three stories high with a mansard roof. The entrance is 18x23 feet, finished in pressed brick, carved stone pillars and plate glass front and handsomely carved wood stairways and paneling in oak, the name of the academy being carved in stone over the entrance.

The sanitary arrangements of the entire building are perfect in the most minute detail and the accommodations for the

health and comfort of pupils are elaborate and perfect in the extreme. The chapel, parlors, laboratory, class rooms, infirmary, art rooms, laundry, kitchen and recreation rooms are the acme of perfect arrangement in every sense of the word.

The hot water system furnished by Samuel J. Pope of Chicago for heating the academy and supplying it with necessary water alone cost \$10,000, including radiators. The material used in the construction of the building, are Kyune sandstone, from Kyune, near Salt Lake City, oak, maple and Georgia pine. The roofing and galvanized iron was furnished by Newman Brothers of Ogden. The painting was done by M. Teshen of Ogden, and the entire interior is hard finish in the natural wood. The building has a complete system of speaking tubes and electric bells and is piped and wired for both gas and electric lights. The edifice cost \$125,000 and is virtually fire

proof. Pupils of all denominations are received, but while due care is taken in the religious instruction of the children of Catholic parents, there is no interference with the belief of others. Many married and single ladies of Ogden are taking courses of art and music lessons under these accomplished and competent Sisters, showing their appreciation of the benefits obtained through tuition, under the guidance of these teachers. The capacity will be about 200 for boarding pupils or about 300 for day and boarding scholars. The enterprise evinced by the erection of this elegant building which is the largest in Ogden and the finest of its class in the west, not only shows the confidence the builders have in the future of Ogden, but the inclination to rear such an edifice for the education of the young and the instruction in those studies which will make all those who attend good, pure and noble men and women.

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO.

NOS. 1, 3 AND 5 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

IS THE OLDEST

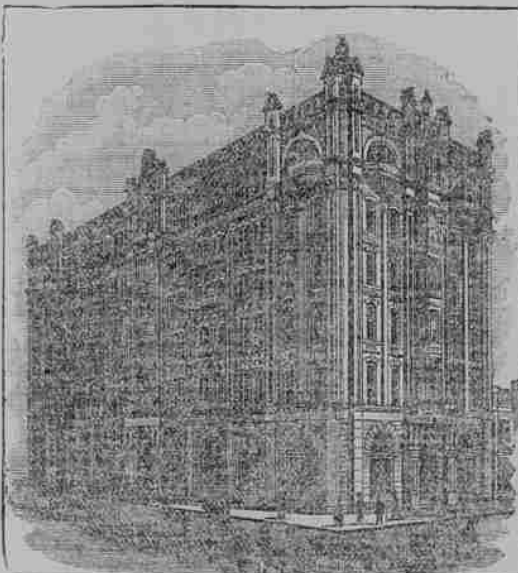
Savings Bank in the Rocky Mountains.

Its deposits are greater than those of all the Savings Banks of Utah combined. We have always paid the highest interest consistent with conservative banking. Our aim still is to give to our depositors

FIRST—Safety for their deposits.

SECOND—As high a rate of interest as we consistently can.

Deposits in any sum from \$1 to \$1,000,000 will be accepted. Interest computed four times a year. Write for information.



CASH CAPITAL, - \$200,000.

SURPLUS, - \$200,000.

WILFORD WOODRUFF, President,

CEO. M. CANNON, - Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Wilford Woodruff, Geo. Q. Cannon, Vice-President; Joseph F. Smith, T. G. Webber, James Jack, Angus M. Cannon, H. B. Clawson, George Reynolds, Heber J. Grant, Lorenzo Snow, Francis M. Lyman, Anthon H. Lund, L. G. Hardy.